CESSPOOL IN THE CITY.

The Condition in Which Last Summer's Freshet Left the Creek Inside the City-Sunken Obstructions Which Form Pools of Sewerage.

OCK CREEK is a pretty name for a OCK CREEK is a pretty name for a stream of water and the Rock creek that flows between Washington and Georgetown is a very pretty streamn places. Out north of the city, where it flows along the bottom of a cool, shady talley, around wooded hills and through the site of the proposed zoological park, over huge bowlders and under great overhanging trees, it makes as charming a picture as one can ask to see. There are more pretty secluded spots along its banks than one would even suppose who has not followed it in its winding course toward the river and spent long afternoons among the shady retreats that skirt its dark pools and flashing rapids. This part of the story is a pleasant one to tell. But if any one is of the impression that Rock creek is a thing of beauty along its entire course, and that it pours its waters a pure, untainted stream out into the muddy current of the Potomac, his disenchantment may be easy, but it will be complete. Let him walk along the banks of the creek from the point where it enters the city limits down to its mouth and he will see some things he did not expect to see, and doubtless would rather not have seen. If he wishes to keep his pretty illusion about the nature of the creek let him not take the walk, for he cannot possibly do both.



A STAR reporter spent an afternoon threadthe river and back again; not a long walk, it is dition. true, to occupy a whole afternoon, but it can not be done in much less time by one who is looking carefully for the natural beauties of the scene and for sights that are neither natural nor beautiful. Of the former there is none of the latter there are as many as can well be crowded into a walk of that length. It is not a pleasant walk. Pedestrians who take long stroils through the city streets or along country by-ways to study and enjoy the beauties of nature or the work of man's hand are earnastly urged not to take that walk along the bank of Rock creek. They will not enjoy it. They will come back wishing they had not taken it and wondering why such a condition of affairs as they have seen is allowed to continue. For the stream is an ugly spot on an otherwise fair landscape. To describe it by the mildest term that is appropriate one must say it is an eyesore. If it gets much worse than it is now it will so come a standing menace to the bealth of the

It is not an easy matter to say who is to biame for the present condition of affairs. Perhaps the fault lies at no one's door, and it may be that such is the fate of any stream of water that flows through a city, and that it cannot be prevented from becoming dirty, slim; and generally disreputable.



A TYPICAL OBSTRUCTION. But whether any one is responsible or not the fact remains that the creek is nothing but a winding, sluggish, open sewer, into which flows not only all the refuse from neighboring houses but a vast quantity of regularly drainedoff city sewage, which is emptied into the creek by big brick sewers and then carried down to the river on its slow current or allowed to accumulate around the many obstructions in the bed of the creek. When the stream was higher than it now is the mouths of these brick drains may have been below the water level. During the freshest last spring, however, the dam at the mouth of the creek that kept back the water and made it deep enough to float canal boats was carried away by the flood, thus lowering the water level several feet. Today these drains empty their loads of refuse in ill-smelling streams that fall to the creek below and are

carried off on its surface.
Starting at the Pstreet bridge and walking down stream one sees drains and sewers on either side of the stream at very frequent intervals. Just below the bridge on the west side, in the rear of a number of small shanties, there is an open drain that discharges its contents some ten or fifteen feet above the creek. A rank growth of scrubby trees arch above it, and at a considerable distance it looks not un-like a graceful little waterfall as it dashes over of bowiders. The charm disappears rapidly, however, as one approaches and sees the nature of the little torrent that is allowed to do its share in the poliution of Rock creek. The place is ill smelling enough at this season of the year. What it would probably be during a dry, hot spell of weather in midsummer is not a pleasant matter to think about. There are probably several dozen just such drains between the upper bridge and the river. On the east bank, for instance, there are two large arched brick sewers quite close together, one just above the bridge and another immediately below. The one below the bridge is a little back from the stream, coming out of the side of a high clay bank. From the point where the refuse falls to the current beyond there is quite a pool of almost stagnant and decidedly ill-smelling water. There is nothing but the current from the mouth of the sewer to keep it in motion toward the water of the creek. If the creek were a rapid, rushing stream, with force of current enough to carry all its refuse to the river below the matter would not be so

bad perhaps. But such is not the case. The channel of the stream has apparently never been dredged out or improved in the slightest. Sunken canal boats, logs, rotten piles and rocks all do their full share in the work of backing up the water and retarding its progress. As a result all refuse in the stream is likely to meet with obstructions in its way and be stopped in great eddies of foul water. A number of canal boats that were sunk during the last freshet now lie just where they sank and several are well out toward midstream and are effective as dams and backwaters. In a number of places they have either deflected



share to the slimy, oozy stream. Between the two P street sewers is a slaughter house perched up on the edge of the bank. From the killing room there is a long board drain leading di-rectly down the side of the bank, but discharging its unsavory contents at a height of six or eight feet above the stream. Down this big board pipe goes all the refuse of the slaughter house that can be disposed of in that way. THE STAR reporter, as he stood quite near by and watched operations, by no means enjoyed the idea that all that was coming out of that pipe must go floating down the stream for all along its banks to see and smell. It is not a

pleasant thought. On the opposite side of the stream is a decidedly unsightly big pen, and somewhat further down are a number of stables along the edge of the bank with their great piles of refuse on the side of the stream and draining directly down into it. In fact one may see almost every class of more or less harmful objects on one side or the other of the creek. Just below the avenue bridge' is an old canal boat, a rotten hulk, almost totally submerged, but offering a lecided resistance to the current which it has deflected over against the east bank. It catches all the refuse that comes its way and has thus succeeded in narrowing the chanel at least one-half. Under the M street bridge the channel has gradually become filled up, so that the course of the water is greatly interfered with. Even small sand boats can no longer



UNDER THE AVENUE BRIDGE. At the K street bridge there is no improve-ment to be marked. Just above it on the east side is another drain. In fact there are so many drains on both sides that it is hard even to keep track of them. Below the bridge is another canal boat lying on its side up against the piers along the east bank. It is half under water and is filled with mud and decaying mat-ter. The banks underneath the bridge are covered with rubbish and refuse of all sorts. The water along there, as one would naturally imagine, is anything but pleasant to look upon. In addition to the usual decorations one notices on the surface great patches of color that may mean almost anything, but which come probably from dye works or else are the results of decaying vegetable matter. Complaints are made by residents in the vicinity of the creek, by some even who live at a considerable distance from its banks, of the unpleasant odors that rise from the foul waters, and fears are expressed that the coming of warm weather will make the creek an element of great daning his way along the slippery, slimy banks of ger to the health of the city unless some meas-the stream from the P street bridge down to ures are taken to remedy its unwholesome con-

THE MEMBERS' BOXES. All Kinds of Literature Sent Through the House Post Office.

CRANKS WHO WANT REPRESENTATIVES TO REAL THEIR PAMPHLETS-REPUTABLE WRITERS WHO WANT OPINIONS OF CONGRESSMEN-MATTER DISTRIBUTED FREE OF POSTAGE.

"Put those in the members' boxes" said an old man staggering up to the window of the House post office the other day with an immense bundle of pamphlets. "Put a book in every box. Be sure you don't miss any."

"What are they?" asked the young man at ne window. "We can't take it unless it is something that the members are likely to want."

"Want? Why, man alive, they must have it. Of course they want it. It is worth millions to them. Wa-nt it! Well, that's good. Young man, do you know what this book is? No; I should say not or you would not be asking if the members want it. Why what I am giving them here for nothing they would give all the United States treasury for if they knew of it and could not get it any other way. Just let me tell you what it is." He leaned forward and whispered something in the young man's ear and then stepped back to give him room to ex-

pand his astonishment. "Yes sir, the brain!

It is a treatise on the development of the brain—the expansion of the intellectual powers, the cultivation and enlargement of the brain. When the members read that this Congress will be transformed from-well, an ordinary Congress to one of the most brilliant bodies of statesmen that ever assembled, even Mr. --- will become a statesman of high rank. Want it? Why, man, the reputation of the nation depends on their having it at once!" The old man's eyes were bright as he walked

away. The clerk tapped his forehead with his finger and laid the bundle aside for distribu-

DISTRIBUTED WITHOUT COST. "Do you have many of that sort?" THE STAR

reporter asked. "Well, yes; I think so!" was the reply. "You see they do not have to pay postage if they bring their books and things here to be distrib-uted in the building, and that encourages them. The members have their lives fairly bothered out of them by cranks who insist on sending them all sorts of tracts, books and pamphlets. We try to curtail it as much as we can by refusing to put papers and packages in the boxes which we know the members do not want, but of course that discretion can be practiced only in a very limited way, and the members have a great mass of matter to lug out of their boxes which they throw away as soon as they see what it is. Every man who has a hobby and knows how to write about it sends his circulars to Congress. Nearly every day some sort of crank circular or book is put in every box. Some of them come through the post office with postage paid and some are brought here in bulk by their authors and put in the boxes free of charge. The religious enthusiast and temperance worker leave their tracts; the man who wants Congress to make an appropriation to enable him to square a circle or to prove that the moon is inhabited leaves his wise discourse in pamphlet form. The reformers of every shade of sanity leave their essays for the instruction of the members in the philosophy of righteousness. There is a perfect deluge of crank newspapers with arti-cles marked in them. The boxes are filled to the top two or three times a day and a large part of the matter is thrown away as soon as received. Advertisements are often sent to all the members in various forms to attract their attention. But a large mass of the matter that is sent to all the members at one time relates to some crank affair, scientific or sentimental. Men who have discovered new theories, or men who have suggestions to make concerning the topics that are uppermost in congressional discussion, women who would elevate the human

race, all sorts of hobby-riders help to swell the members' mail. BOOKS SENT FOR REVIEW. "One thing I know will surprise you. Reputable authors often send a copy of a new book they have just issued to each of the Representatives and Senators for criticism. Sometimes these books are accompanied with a letter asking that the recipient write to the author what h thinks of the work. A number of political works have been received in this way, but probably more novels. When well-bound books are received the members generally accept them and often they write an acknowledgment of a complimentary sort after reading the book, The book in answer to 'Looking Backward,' entitled 'Looking Forward,' was sent to all the members by the author or the publisher, with a circular letter asking for criticism. A great nany members responded after reading the

"A great many of the standard magazines are sent to all the members free of charge regularly. The Popular Science Monthly, the North American Review, Belford's and many others of that class are sent to all the members whenever they have in them any political discussion or articles by prominent public men. Bancroft's new history of Utah was sent to all the members. Most of the great metropolitan paperssent to members regularly free of charge. They get also a large number of weekly papers and little periodicals, and all sorts of trade journals and agricultural papers and papers published in behalf of certain interests."

By a collision yesterday on the Monon ronte near Mitchell, Ind., two men were killed, one fatally wounded and six injured. A passenger train on the Lake Shore ran into an open switch at Bellevue, Ohio, Thursday night and one man was killed and four persons

ASTHMATIC TROUBLES, PLEURISY PAINS and In-Up and down the stream public sewers and private drains of one sort or another add their proved stand-by for all Coughs and Colds.

LEADERS IN SOCIETY.

WIVES OF CONGRESSMEN.

The Family of Representative Outhwaite-A Beautiful Woman of Noted Ancestry-Mr. Peabody's Munificence -Mrs. Pugsley-Judge Seney's Wife.

Written for THE EVENING STAR.

HE state of Ohio during the past three decades has filled an important and much of that time a preeminent place in the higher social life of the seat of government. Three distinguished sons of the buckeye state-Grant. Hayes and Garfield-have sat in the presidential chair and their wives have been the first ladies of the land. The beautiful daughter of Salmon P. Chase, Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury and afterward Chief Justice of the United States, was a belle and a leader of society during the regimes of Lincoln and Johnson. In the executive, senatorial, judicial and represensative circles of the social life of the capital Ohio has always been conspicuous for its beautiful and remarkable women. IN THE PRESENT ROLL OF

social leaders Ohio is well represented. Mrs. Sherman is one of the two senior ladies in the personnel of the social life at the capital. In the sphere of the lower House of Congress the ladies of Ohio are also prominent. Among those who participate in the gayeties of the season are Mrs. Butterfield of Cincinnati, Mrs. Boothman, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Couthwaite, Mrs. Pugsley, Mrs. Seney, Mrs. Grosvenor, Mrs. Morey, Mrs. Ezra Taylor, Mrs. Joseph D. Taylor and Mrs. Thompson. Mrs. McKinley, who is an invalid, still preserves some of her former beauty. She no longer appears in society. The devotion of her husband. chairman of the committee on ways and means and the leader on the floor of the house, is one of the touching phases of the quiter official life at the capital.



The capital constituency of the state of Ohio may well feel proud of its representative in the social world of the constituency of the whole people gathered at the national capital. The wife of Joseph H. Outhwaite, who occupies a prominent place in fashionable life, was Miss Ellen R. Peabody in her maiden days. She was born in the historic valley of the Muskingum near Zanesville. Her father, Jeremiah D. Peabody, a banker, was a brother of George Peabody, the philanthropist of two continents and one of the most honored bankers of the British metropolis. Jeremiah Peabody, as was his distinguished brother, was born at Danvers, now Peabody, Mass. When grown to man's estate, like many other sons of New England, Jeremiah went west and settled at Zanesville, Ohio. George, at eleven, a country clerk, about the same time went south and settled at Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, and began as a clerk in his Uncle John Peabody store. Through her father, therefore, Mrs. Outhwaite is descended from an English family liberty, Francis Peabody, its representative in those distant days, having settled in the colony of Massachusetts Bay in 1635.

When Mrs. Outhwaite was quite young her mother died. Her father sent her back to New England to an aunt. Mrs. Russell, her father's sister, who resided near the ancestral home. Here she passed her childhood and girlhood days, receiving a careful New England training amid the interesting associations of the paternal progenitors of her family. Upon reaching the finishing period of her maiden days Miss Peabody returned to her father's home in Ohio and was placed in the Putnam female seminary, opposite Zanesville, where she graduated.

MEETING HER FATE.

It was while attending school that Miss Peabody met Joseph H. Outhwaite, a handsome youth, then a pupil in the Zanesville high school, in which he was afterward a teacher. In 1870, while practicing law at Osceola, the young attorney returned to Zanesville and made Miss Peabody his bride. A year later he left his distant western home, returning to Zanesville, and was soon after made prosecut-ing attorney of his county. After filling vari-ous places of trust Mr. Outhwaite entered the national arena as a Representative in the Forty-ninth Congress, and his beautiful and entertaining wife soon became one of the favorites in Washington social life. Their two sons, Singleton Peabody and Charles Peabody Outhwaite, the former attending the Columbian preparatory and the latter the public schools, are fine lads. Mrs. Outhwaite is a lady of queely presence with a peculiarly tender and expressive face. She bears a strong resemblance to the Peabody branch of her family, and particularly the facial expression of benevolence which is familiar to the world in the pictures of her uncle, the great philanthropist. A DISTINGUISHED ANCESTOR.

Mrs. Outhwaite recalls with great pleasure the noble traits of 'ner distinguished uncle, which are also so well known to the world. Having settled in Georgetown as a boy in 1814 he became the business partner of Elisha Riggs in the dry goods trade. Removing to Baltimore a year after he established branches in New York and Philadelphia. In 1837 he founded the banking house of George Peabody & Co. in London and began his march to fortune and the deeds of munificent charity which carried him to the unrivaled point of fame in the walks of philanthropy. He was always an ardent lover of his country. He established in 1851 the famous 4th of July dinners in London, the first of which was attended by the duke of Wellington and to which the queen sent her own and Prince Albert's portraits to decorate the hall. His numerous benefactions to his native city and institutions in his native land are known. His most princely gifts were \$2,000,000 for the benefit of the poor of London and \$3,500,000 for the promotion of the educa-tion of the youth of the south. For the latter deed the United States government gave him its thanks and voted him a gold medal.

The queen also in 1867 offered him a baronetcy or the grand cross of the order of the Bath. But he declined both. Being asked for her majesty what gift he would accept he replied: "A letter from the queen of England which I may carry across the Atlantic and deposit as a memorial of one of her most faithful sons. The queen complied in a letter acknowledging his more than princely munificence and accompanied the let-ter with portraits of herself, the prince con-sort and the prince of Wales. A bronze statue was also raised to him in London in 1869. His death occurring in London, services were celebrated in Westminster Abbey and his remains in deference to his wish to be buried in his native soil were brought to America in the Monarch, the finest frigate of the royal navy, and were received by the American fleet, commanded by Admiral Farragut, Gladstone said of him that he taught how a man may be the master of his fortune and not its slave. The philanthropist, who never married, after all his bountiful liberality, left \$5,000,000 to be distributed among his relatives. Mrs. Outhwaite, the niece of this great benefactor, is a charming representative in Washington social life of the family blood of this foremost of American



the representative lady of the Hillsboro'

trict of southern Ohio during the two Congresses in which her distinguished husband has Distinguished Women from the Buckeye State.

figured as a member of the House, has been prominently identified with the highest circles of fashionable life. She is the daughter of Judge John Winston Price, a native of Hanover county, Va. He removed to Ohio as a young man and married Anne McDowell, a daughter of Judge Hanover county. of Judge John Adair McDowell, cousin of Gen Irvin McDowell, one of the military heroes on the Union side in the war, and niece of Lyne Starling, the founder of Columbus, the capital

city of Ohio. The Prices, the McDowells and the Starlings are among the historic names of the great commonwealth between the Ohio river and Lake Erie. JACOB J. PUGSLEY is a Duchess county New Yorker by nativity, a Miami university graduate by education, a distinguished member of the Ohio bar by profession, a state legislator in both branches and a Representative in public experience. In 1866

nence in state and national affairs. Miss Nannie Price Pugsley, who has just entered society, assists in the elegant drawing rooms of her mother. She is one of the most entertaining young ladies at the capital this season.

husband, a gentleman of scholarly attainments.

she has been an ornament to a career of promi-



MRS. SENEY.

One of the most affable ladies in the Ohio circle at the national capital is the wife of Representative George E. Seney. Mrs. Anna Walker Seney is the daughter of Joseph Walker, native of Walkersville, near Frederick City. Md. Here Mr. Walker received his first lessons in life and then, as a young man, went to Ohio, directing his steps toward the fertile valley of the Sandusky. Here he established himself at the flourishing town of Tiffin. He entered mercantile pursuits and rose to a high place in the public esteem.

HER ANCESTORS. Mrs. Seney's mother was Rebecca Hedges, a daughter of Hon. Josiah Hedges, a native of Virginia. Mr. Hedges was a man of enterprise and ability. As a young man of twenty he left the old dominion to see fame and fortune in the then northwest. In 1825 he purchased a large tract of land on the west bank of the Sandusky, about midway between Sandusky at the mouth on Lake Erie and Upper Sandusky at the headwaters of that picturesque stream. Upon this body of land now stands the city of Tiffin. Mr. Hedges died in 1858, leaving a large estate to his children. In this city, with which the names of both her parents were so conspicuously identified, Mrs. Seney was born. She received a fine education at College Hill ladies' seminary, near Cincinnati. Mrs. Seney is the last of her family, her father having died when she was but a girl and her

nother in 1881. THE SENEY-WALKER WEDDING. In January, 1879, Judge Seney and Miss Walker were married. Mrs. Senev entered the social life of Washington with the beginning of the Forty-eighth Congress, in December. 1883, and has been one of the most amiable and attractive members of the circle of ladies of and deliberations of the House. JUDGE SENEY

was born in Uniontown, Pa., but when an inof dissenting notions of religion and civil fant was taken by his parents to Ohio, they tive belongs to Maryland revolutionary stock. His grandfather, Joshua Seney of Queen Anne county, on the Eastern Shore, was a member of the Maryland house of delegates; also of the last session of the continental and a Representative from Maryland in the first and second Congresses under the present Constitution. He resigned to accept a judgeship, but three years after surrendered that high place to run for Congress against the federalist candidate. He was elected, but died before Congress met from over-exertion in the campaign, which was one of the most hotly contested in the history of Maryland politics. Joshua Seney was a Maryland elector in 1792 on the ticket which chose George Washington President of the United States for a second term. Judge Seney's grandmother was a daughter of that heroic figure in the naval battles of the revolution, Commodore James Nicholson of Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, and a sister of the wife of Albert Gallatin of Pennsylvania-Presidents Jefferson's and Madison's Secretary of the Treasury. Judge Seney's father was private secretary to

Secretary Gallatin. DEB. R. K. FOUR INDIANS WITH THE GRIP. What Chief Ar-ke-ke-ta Says About the Way in Which Red Men Live.

Four lugubrious-looking Indians were crowded yesterday afternoon into a sofa in the senate antechamber, with their legs stretched | counterfeit." out upon the carpet. Two of them were fast asleep, a third had his jaw tied up with a handkerchief bandage, and the fourth seemed barely able to tell a STAR writer that he and his friends were chiefs of the Otoes and Missouris in Indian territory. He further explained that they had come to Washington to tell the House and Senate committees on In- event, if they supposed you actually epris of dian affairs that they wanted their incomes paid quarterly instead of semi-annually and to negotiate for the sale of their remaining lands. Unfortunately, upon arriving in the east they stays-by-you," remarked incidentally that he found life in Washington a beast of a bore.

DOESN'T LIKE WASHINGTON. "If I could get my money," he said plaintively. "I would go back to live on the prairies and never come here any more."

"What do you mean by your money?" asked the newspaper man. "Why, the cash paid us for our lands, you know, is not given to us at all. It is kept by the government in the treasury and all we ac-tually receive is a life interest in it at so much per cent semi-annually. We are looked upon, you see, as wards of the nation, and unlike ordinary wards we never come of age. Uncle Sam has several thousand dollars of my own s exercised over us Indians just as if we were thorities have declared that no medicine is so good for the grip as a dose of alcohol in moderfor the simple reason that no dealer would dare sell it to us. Have you any notion what the penalty is for selling liquor to an Indian?

THE RED MAN'S WEAKNESS. "I have heard that it is a punishable of-

"Ten years' imprisonment; that is all. A render himself by that simple act liable to a you and say: term of imprisonment as long as many convicted murderers receive. He might plead ignorance of the law, but that would be no excuse. The theory is, as I have implied, that the Indian is a child. Also, he has a natural nclination for liquor, and, once drunk, he may do all sorts of dreadful things. Usually the bar keeper caught in such an offense will claim that he mistook the Indian for a negro; but that apology will not avail him very far in court. It is a rare thing for any saloon keeper to be brought into court for such an offense to be simple reason that no Indian will not specific the simple reason that no Indian wil for the simple reason that no Indian will ever betray a man who sells him liquor. Out in the territory you will often see an Indian drunk, but he will never tell where he got his rum."

THE WAY THEY LIVE. "How do you live out there?"

"We Otoes and Missouris live in houses, like yourselves, and so do the Sioux and Osages. You see, we wear a dress like your own, but You see, we wear a dress like your own, but the Osage people wear blankets even yet. The Fox and Sacs Indians wear blankets and live in tents. The Caws wear blankets also, but live in houses. The Paw-paws wear blankets and live sometimes in houses and sometimes in tents. The Sioux are agricultural people more than any of the others; they have large farms like the homesteads of the white folks and cul-tivate them in the same manner. Some of the like the homesteads of the white folks and cultivate them in the same manner. Some of the Indians, when they were first encouraged by the government to live in houses, did not take to the new plan very readily and stabled their cattle in the houses while they continued to live in tents themselves."

get back and resume the ordinary current of life, things once more become rather real. You find, to begin with, that your wife no longer thinks it necessary to put on any frills with you, so to speak. When company comes with you, so to speak. When company comes in tents themselves."

Press.

The contemporary who says, "Kate Field's paper is just like Kate Field herself. Ten cents a copy," is in error. There are no copies of Miss Field and the original is not for sale at any price.—Kate Field's Washington.

MARRIAGE MISTAKES.

Matrimony.

WARNED BY EXPERIENCE.

A Young Man Unable to Become Acquainted With a Society Girl Before the Wedding-The Mistake Discovered When too Late.

EOPLE-particularly elderly ladiesfrequently ask me why I do not marry," remarked Toodles at the Meridian club the other night, "They "You are not rich, but then you are in cir-

of her surroundings, and in the career of her cumstances sufficiently good to warrant your taking a wife. It really doesn't cost any more for a man like yourself to support a family than to live as a bachelor. Think of all the pretty girls in society here who would make charming helpmeets. Remember, too, how few men there are here who are available as husbands. How can you, who are generally regarded by the mammas as a satisfactory parti, hold aloof in the market matrimonial?" A MARRYING MAN'S VIEWS.

"Now, all this is very pleasing and flattering, of course. But the old ladies, who always seem more eager about things matrimonial than any other people in the world, don't quite understand my position in the premises. I am not averse to marrying; if I have reached the age of twenty-nine without becoming a Benedict, it has not been through any indisposition on my part to lead some fair maid to the altar. On the contrary, I am decidedly by instinct a marrying man, Bachelorhood never could have any permanent attractions for me. You hear a great deal of talk about the freedom of bachelor life, but any sort of existence that is altogether for one's self gets sort of stale after a while. Besides, I have never done anything for my living, owing to the misfortune of having had an old aunt who left me JUST ENOUGH TO LIVE ON

when she died, and when one tries to make amusement a business it is apt to pall after a while. The club is pleasant, when you drop into it now and then; but you can't live there and find it enjoyable. I am fond of parties; but society as an occupation fatigues me ex-tremely. I may get my meals at the most expensive places in town; but they have a restaurant flavor and I get so tired of them that I don't feel like cating at all. Once upon a time I knew a man very well who, feeling in this matter very much as I do, used habitually to neglect taking his breakfasts and dinners; he was a busy man and was always apt to have something he preferred to do rather than bother to go to a restaurant or his club and order from the bill of fare. The result was that he became affected with a painful and incurable disease, attacking the lining membrane of his stomach which the physicians said they had never met with before save in the cases of very poor people who had been compelled to starve for long periods. No—what I want is a home and some day I mean to have one." . FINDING THE GIRL.

"Well, you don't find any difficulty in discovering a girl who will have you, I suppose?" said THE STAR reporter to whom Toodles was

talking.
"I don't think I should have much trouble in persuading some girl to accept me," yawned Toodles, "although I am not by any means of the opinion that I could take my pick. Men are not, I believe, so conceited in that way as the women appear to suppose. Young ladies are very apt to imagine that men in society go the Representatives' families. Her husband's about with the notion that they have only to prominence on the bench of Ohio gave him a throw the handkerchief and that they are being conspicuous place in the committee personnel | eagerly fished for on every hand. I don't think that is so; on the contrary, men, unless they happen to be consummate fops, are usually rather diffident in such affairs. They may have a confidence more or less justified in their success with a particular girl; but, as a rule, having settled at Tiffin. This able Representa- they are very far from imagining that they can have any article in petticoats they want for the asking. There are two or three girls in Washington who, I think, would marry me, and three or four others whom I admire very much but should not feel at all sure of. Doubtless I should ask one of them to be mine if it were not that I am afraid "

THE WAY ONE MEETS HER.

"And why, pray?" "Simply on account of the matrimonial experiences of my friends-formerly as bachelors my intimates—some of which have in various on the outside of the door. Oh, we are getting ways reached my knowledge. The trouble is along, but it takes a long time to educate pubways reached my knowledge. The trouble is that a man in society cannot possibly, under ordinary circumstances, obtain any real acquaintance with the girl he marries until after the knot is tied and he is bound for life. How can he secure any real knowledge of her? He never sees her save when she is on exhibition, in the literal sense of the word. She is always, when in his view, looking her best, dressed in her best and assuming her best behavior. If she has any faults, physical or moral, they are carefully covered up. She is in the market and her best side is turned uppermost, just as is the case with an apple on a fruiterer's stand which is fair to look upon until turned over. The costumes she is seen in are always levely and becoming-they are a part of the garnishthe man who wooes her knows not the real girl at all, but only something in her outward like-ness, which may be and too frequently is a SMALL MEANS OF INFORMATION.

"But he can always learn from her friends

what she is like." "Hardly. Usually her friends and yours-we are supposing a case where they are apt to be the same-are not actually aware that your intentions are serious until the engagement has been announced and it is too late. But in no would seem too like malice-of a sort apt to recoil upon themselves. No. if you venture into anything of that sort, you must do it alone and had been attacked by the influenza and well-nigh incapacitated for work. The chief, who certainly not enlighten you as to any weaknesses of hers. If she is really objectionable they will be the more anxious to represent her favorably, in order to get her off their hands. You may always expect them when you are present to appear very fond of her. If there are any unfortunate facts in the family historyparticularly if there is an actual skeleton in the closet-you will not hear of it from them, at any rate not until

AFTER YOU ARE SAFELY MARRIED. "Supposing that there are any little domestic disagreements, care is taken that you shall not witness them. Everything is made as attractive as possible outwardly. You behold the young woman surrounded by all sorts of luxuries, which cannot fail to gratify the senses; you see money paid for land sold by me, but I cannot her always lovely and sweetly dressed; she is get it. You observe a strictly paternal control seemingly beloved on all sides, and you fall into the trap set and baited for you as innocently as children. For instance, eminent medical au- a young mouse nibbles at a piece of toasted cheese that will spring the snare and shut him off from liberty forever. You propose and no tion. But we are not able to procure spirits | time is lost by your flancee in notifying as wide a circle as possible of her friends of the fact of her engagement. Then you are a hopeless captive, even supposing that you desire to get out of it. As an honorable man you cannot withdraw. If you have made a mistake you must abide by it, no matter what the sacrifice. It is likely, however, that your delusion will be Pennsylvania avenue saloon keeper who should have been deluded—until the marriage is acsell to me this afternoon a glass of beer would complished. Nobody probably will come to NEXT THE MARRIAGE.

"You have made a great mistake. Have you never heard what a frightful temper your fiancee has, how she threw all the ink stands within her reach at her school teacher on one occasion and how violently she quarrels with her friends? Do you not know that she is

lieve it. Everything you find as charming as possible at the home of your bride that is to be. You are caressed by the family, made much of your friends-particularly those for whom you n buying me presents than you could afford during the last few years—send you more costly gifts of a simi-lar nature than most of them can afford in re-turn. The wedding is a fine one, reported at length in the newspapers as an 'affair in high life,' the guests who attend it remark that the bride looks rather too pale and not at all her best and the bridesmaids whisper to each other that they are very sorry for you." THE SEAMY SIDE.

"And hey for the honeymoon!" "Very enjoyable it is apt to be. When you

same air and manner that originally made her so attractive to you. But when you see her alone, she is likely to be for most of the time in a slouchy wrapper and in rather a bad Why Many Young Men are Shy of Matrimony.

humor not infrequently. In the morning she lies in bed until noon, with her hair done up in curl-papers, and reads the latest French novels, which you discover, to your regret, are her only literary passion. Instead of partak-ing of the delightful homelike breakfasts you had previously figured to yourself, with your bride in a dainty gown presiding sweetly over the coffee urn, you find yourself compelled to take in a comfortless sort of way such things as the servants may offer you before you go down town to your office. After a while you learn that the only way to avoid annoying exhibitions of temper on your wife's part is to refrain from disputing anything with her and to let her have her own way.

HER LAST RESORT.

if you do otherwise, is to appeal to her mother,

ing in your domestic affairs with advice and otherwise. It is astonishing, you find, how that formerly agreeable old lady has changed since you became her son-in-law. Partly on account of the alteration you do not visit her house very often, but on those occasions that gradually grow rarer you have a chance to observe something of the inside works of the household which were not exposed to your view in earlier times. To begin with you find that there is a great deal of squabbling going on there is a great deal of squabbling going on there. Bickering and quarreling at the table form a considerable part of the daily conversa-tion around the board, and it is no unusual thing for members of the family to refrain from speaking to one another for weeks and even months. All this was carefully hidden from you before, but now that you have joined the family circle it is no longer considered worth while to make any disguise in sidered worth while to make any disguise in your presence. Somewhat to your astonishment you discover that your father-in-law has a habit of taking somewhat more than is good for him every evening and of making things lively in an alcoholic way at home. The sons of the household manifest a disposition to borrow money from you on all occasions, which they have not the slightest intention of paying back. If you object mildly to such repeated drafts upon your purse, they say that you are a hog and express surprise among their friends that their sister should ever have accepted such a mean squirt for a husband. Altogether you do not find married life pleasant," LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAD

"But you don't call that a fair view of married life as it is likely to be found?" "No-only as one may possibly find it if he marries a girl whom he meets in society and cannot really know anything of until it is too late. There are plenty of sweet and lovely girls to be met with who would make any man happy. And that is why I regret that it isn't possible to know a young woman better before one marries her, so that one might be more reasonably sure of not drawing a blank in the lottery. For myself, as I said, I am afraid to make the venture, even though I may fairly call myself a marrying man."

JUST A WORD FROM SUSAN B. Miss Anthony Tells About Her Banquet and the Progress of the Cause.

"The banquet to be given in my honor this Saturday night is in celebration of my seventieth birthday," said Miss Susan B. Anthony to a STAR reporter. "It may also be considered as a festivity marking a point of great success and prosperity in the woman's suffrage movement. Never have we been so far ahead as now, and my comrades in the cause think this a just occasion for celebrating. We expect to accomplish a good deal during the present session of Congress. Of course we don't expect to get our bills passed, but they will doubtless receive more fa-vorable recognition than hitherto. Senator Blair of New Hampshire and Representative Baker of New York are to make themselves responsible in the upper and lower houses respectively for a resolution in behalf of a pro-posed sixteenth amendment to the Constitution declaring that citizens shall not be disfranchised on account of sex any more than by reason of color. Supplementary to this, albills are to be introduced in each house-one to amend the enforcement act so that it shall render illegal any attempt to prevent an individual from voting on account of color or sex, and another making it the duty of the government to protect women in their right to vote for Representatives to Congress in all states." A REAL SURE-ENOUGH COMMITTEE.

"I understand that you have a committee of your own now, Miss Anthony."

"Yes; that is particularly delightful, we think-such recognition has never been accorded before in the history of the world to a movement like ours. We not only have a committee but a real committee room of our own. with 'woman suffrage' in big gilt capital letters lic opinion in a matter like this. Sooner or later we shall obtain what we seek-namely, equal suffrage with men. Already the territory of Wyoming-soon to become a state-has adopted a law as part of its constitution giving females the full ballot in everything. Kansas we have municipal suffrage, and in fifteen other states we enjoy suffrage in the direction and management of schools. At present we are sending out hundreds of thousands of circulars and speeches in favor of woman suffrage all over the state of South Dakota, which is shortly to decide whether or not women are to have a voice in affairs.' NO SQUABBLE AT ALL.

"Has there not been a break recently in the woman suffrage ranks?"

"Nothing of serious moment, Some little disagreement was occasioned by a disposition on the part of some women interested in the movement to resent what they considered oppression on the part of the church in not permitting our sex to share in the priestly and other functions controlling religion as it is taught. But the difficulty was not very serious and there is no breach in our ranks at present, We are marching steadily on to the victory which is sure to come sooner or later. It is

simply a question of time." Saturday Smiles. "When I drink much I can't work, and so I let it alone." "The drinking?" "No, the "No, the working."-Germantown Telegraph.

Rosenbaum (the elder) - "My cracious, Abie; don't study so hardt, or you vill ruin your spegdacles."-Puck. Fond Mother-"Ralphie, you have been quarreling again with your sister. Be a man. You must give up everything to her. Will you Ralphie (eyeing his first trousers apprehen-

Oh, for the good old pie of yore,
Oh, for the old-time dumping stew,
Oh, for the Indian pudding baked,
Oh, for the steak that's tender and true,
-Kearney Enterprise. A lucky man: A man who marries a widow

sively)-"Ye-yes'm."-Philadelphia Press.

whose first husband was mean to her .- Minnesota Pioneer. Giles—"Is your job permanent?"
Merritt—"I should say it was. I'm secretary
of a committee that is raising money to build

a monument,"-New York Sun. Corn bread when I'm hungry, Whisky when I'm dry, Greenbacks when I'm hard up, Heaven when I die,

getting married; did she do well?" "No, miserably; her presents were of a very inferior quality."—Time, Manufacturer-"Well, have you yet thought of a name for our new corset?" Foreman—"We might call it 'Haste.' Haste makes waist, you know."—Drake's Magazine. The coat does not always make the man, but it frequently breaks him. - Time.

"I see your friend, Miss Edmunds, has been

"Why is Dr. Poundish so down on the Sun day papers?"
"Didn't you hear? One of them published his picture in its columns."—The Epoch. To England, to England, To buy me a lord; Home again, home again, Bringing a fraud.

First tramp (waking up): "What town is

Second tramp: "Chicago, I guess—I just heard a man say, 'We will have it' "—Time. Razzle-"There's nothing like meeting trouble bravely."

Dazzle—"I never meet trouble; it always

seems to be going my way."—Detroit Journal.

And now the sentimental kid
In whose eyes young love doth shine
Blows in his last month's wages for
His solid girl a valentine.

—Omaha World-Herald.

Teacher—"Now, my children, we will parse the sentence, 'John refused the pie.' Tommy Jones, what is John?" Tommy-"A darned fool,"-Binghamton

Somebody estimates that it costs a fond father between \$4,000 and \$5,000 to bring up a girl—but, biess you! she's worth it when she has been brought up right.—Somerville Journal. Fancy the witty Dr. Bedloe in one of his Irish dialect imitations asking, "Am oi consul or Amoy not?" It will make the Chinese laugh until they fall off the tea box.—Philadelphia

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